

## PIT

2. Strong; forcible; energetic.  
Yet the with *pitby* words, and counsel sad,  
Still strove their fudden rages to revoke;  
That at the last, suppressing fury mad,  
They gan abstain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
I must begin with rudiments of art,  
More pleasant, *pitby* and effectual,  
Than hath been taught by any. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*  
Many rare *pitby* faws concerning  
The worth of astrologic learning. *Hulibras.*  
This *pitby* speech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*  
In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pitby*;  
for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison.*  
**PITTABLE.** *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity.  
The *pitiable* persons relieved, are constantly under your  
eye. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
**PITIFUL.** *adj.* [*pity* and *full*.]  
1. Melancholy; moving compassion.  
Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have  
been for their goods fake caught up and carried straight to  
the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*  
A fight most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch,  
Past speaking of in a king. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
Strangely visited people,  
All frown and ulc'rous, *pitiful* to the eye;  
The mere despair of surgery he cures. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?  
For freedom with afflicted language sue. *Samlys.*  
The convenience of this will appear, if we consider what  
a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. Tender; compassionate.  
Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,  
Or Edward's soft and *pitiful*, like mine. *Shakesp.*  
Be *pitiful* to my condemned sons,  
Whole souls are not corrupted. *Shakesp.*  
3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable.  
That's villainous, and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the  
fool that uses it. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other *pitiful* malignities,  
would scarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*  
The accusations against him contained much frivolous mat-  
ter or *pitiful*. *Hayward.*  
This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his time and  
impair his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and him-  
self into one *pitiful* controverted conclusion. *South.*  
Sin can please no longer, than for that *pitiful* space of time  
while it is committing; and surely the present pleasure of a  
finful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness which begins  
where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South's Sermons.*  
If these *pitiful* thanks were answerable to this branching  
head, I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
What entertainment can be raised from *pitiful* a ma-  
chine, where we see the success of the battle from the be-  
ginning. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
**PITIFULLY.** *adv.* [from *pitiful*.]  
1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion.  
He beat him most *pitifully*; nay,  
He beat him most unpitifully. *Shakesp.*  
Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any  
such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has  
been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as  
other men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
2. Contemptibly; despicably.  
Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflect-  
ing upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully*  
in their own. *Clarissa.*  
**PITIFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pitiful*.]  
1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.  
Basilus giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's  
valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded  
no more words to be made of it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.  
**PITILESLY.** *adv.* [from *pitiless*.] Without mercy.  
**PITILESS.** *n. f.* Unmercifulness.  
**PITILESS.** *adj.* [from *pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting com-  
passion; merciless.  
Fair be ye fure, but proud and *pitiless*,  
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,  
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,  
Beats on it strongly, it to ruin. *Spenser.*  
Hast thou in person ne'er offended me,  
Even for his fake am I now *pitiless*. *Shakesp.*  
My chance, I see,  
Hath made ev'n *pity*, *pitiless* in thee.  
Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,  
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;  
Even you are not more *pitiless* than death. *Dryden.*  
**PITTY.** *n. f.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietatis*, Italian.]  
1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.  
2. A small portion.  
Then at my lodging,  
The work is this, that at so slender warning

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- You're like to have a thin and slender *pitance*. *Shakesp.*  
The ass saved a miserable *pitance* for himself. *L'Estrange.*  
I have a small *pitance* left, with which I might retire. *Arb.*  
Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *pitance*  
of learning they received at the university. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
**PITUIT.** *n. f.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.  
Serous exhalations and redundant *pituite* were the product of  
the winter, which made women subject to abortions. *Arb.*  
**PITUITOUS.** *adj.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituitous*, Fr.] Consisting  
of phlegm.  
It is thus with women, only that abound with *pituitous* and  
watery humours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, wateriness  
and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious  
breathing. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
**PITY.** *n. f.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]  
1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or  
uneasiness.  
Thou hast scourged and taken *pity* on me. *Job, xi. 15.*  
Wan and meagre let it look,  
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Waller.*  
An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of  
her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*  
Left the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their  
maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of  
*pity* and compassion. *Culamy's Sermons.*  
When Aeneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lausus,  
the poet shows him compassion; he has *pity* on his beauty  
and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of na-  
ture. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
The mournful train  
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,  
Besought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*  
2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief.  
That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do  
witness it. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Julius Caesar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity*  
his book is lost. *Bacon.*  
'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chastair.  
*Templ.*  
See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,  
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen,  
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*  
What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine.  
Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it  
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addis.*  
3. It has in this sense a plural. In low language.  
Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thou-  
sand *pities* it should be discountenanced. *L'Estrange.*  
To *PI'VE*. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate; to pity.  
To regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.  
When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they  
took from me the use of mine own house. *Shakesp.*  
He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Pfahn cvi. 46.*  
You I could *pity* thus forlorn.  
Compassionate my pains! the *pities* me!  
To one that asks the warm return of love,  
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death. *Addison.*  
To *PI'VE*. *v. n.* To be compassionate.  
I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy  
them. *Jeremiah xiii. 14.*  
**PIVOT.** *n. f.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.  
When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight  
balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
**PIX.** *n. f.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the con-  
secrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries. *Hammer.*  
He hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged must a be. *Shakesp.*  
**PIZZLE.** *n. f.* [*quali pizile*. *Minshew.*]  
The *pizzle* in animals is official to urine and generation.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
**PLACABLE.** *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to  
be appeased.  
Since I fought  
By pray'r th' offended deity appease;  
Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,  
Bending his ear. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
Those implanted anticipations are, that there is a god, that  
he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worshipped  
and obeyed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**PLACABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *placable*.] Willingness to be  
appeased; possibility to be appeased.  
**PLACABLENESS.** *s.* appeared; possibility to be appeased.  
The various methods of propitiation and atonement shew  
the general consent of all nations in their opinion of the  
mercy and *placability* of the divine nature. *Anonymous.*  
**PLACARD.** *n. f.* [*placard*, Dutch; *placard*, Fr.] A edict;  
**PLACART.** *s.* a declaration; a manifesto.  
To **PLACATE.** *v. a.* [*placato*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile.  
This word is used in Scotland.  
That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to  
give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the pro-  
tection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible  
from nature. *Forbes.*  
**PLACE.**

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- PLACE.** *n. f.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Lat.]  
1. Particular portion of space.  
Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents. *Deut. i. 33.*  
We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts xxiv. 3.*  
Here I could frequent  
With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsaf'd  
Preference divine. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons;  
who frequent that *place*. *Addison's Guardian, N° 107.*  
2. Locality; ubiquity; local relation.  
*Place* is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any  
two or more points considered as keeping the same distance  
one with another; and so as at rest: it has sometimes a more  
confused sense, and stands for that space which any body  
takes up. *Locke.*  
3. Local existence.  
The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found  
no *place* for them. *Revelations xx. 11.*  
4. Space in general.  
All bodies are confin'd within some *place*;  
But the all *place* within herself confines. *Davies.*  
5. Separate room.  
In his brain  
He hath strange *places* cram'd with observation. *Shakesp.*  
6. A seat; residence; mansion.  
The Romans shall take away both our *place* and nation. *Jo.*  
Saul set him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal. *1 Sam.*  
7. Passage in writing.  
Hosea faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me;  
which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God  
doth not avow. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
I could not pass by this *place*, without giving this short ex-  
plication. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
8. Ordinal relation.  
What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first *place*  
both of credit and obedience is due. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*  
Let the eye be satisfied in the first *place*, even against all  
other reasons, and let the compass be rather in your eyes than  
in your hands. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of our being  
overlooked by our maker, if we consider, in the first *place*,  
that he is omnipresent; and, in the second, that he is omni-  
scient. *Spektor, N° 565.*  
9. Existence; state of being; validity; state of actual opera-  
tion.  
I know him a notorious liar;  
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;  
Yet these fix'd evils fit to fit in him,  
That they take *place*, when virtue's steely bones  
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shakesp.*  
These fair overtures, made by men well esteem'd for ho-  
nest dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*  
They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for  
they take *place* in the stoutest natures. *Bacon.*  
With faults count'st thou commission'd her to go,  
If *pity* yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*  
Where arms take *place*, all other places are vain;  
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*  
To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not  
*place*. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*  
Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than  
the first design; though Virgil must be still excepted, when  
that perhaps takes not *place*. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*  
Mixt government, partaking of the known forms received  
in the schools, is by no means of Gothic invention, but  
hath *place* in nature and reason. *Swift.*  
It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon an experi-  
ment, which we have all the reason imaginable to think  
God will not suffer to take *place*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
10. Rank; order of priority.  
The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center  
Observe degree, priority and *place*. *Shakesp.*  
11. Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the  
phrase *take place*.  
Do you think I'd walk in any plot,  
Where Madam Sempronius should take *place* of me,  
And Fulvia come i' the rear. *Benj. Jonson's Catiline.*  
There would be left no measures of credible and incredible,  
if doubtful propositions take *place* before self-evident. *Locke.*  
As a British freeholder, I should not scruple taking *place*  
of a French marquis. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
12. Office; publick character or employment.  
Do you your office, or give up your *place*,  
And you shall well be spared. *Shakesp.*  
If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know  
My faculties nor person;  
'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake  
That virtue must go through. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*  
The horsemen came to Lodronius, as unto the most valiant  
captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous gene-  
ral, to take upon him the *place*. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

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- Is not the bishop's bill deny'd,  
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?  
You see the king embraces  
Those counsels he approv'd before;  
Nor doth he promise, which is more;  
That we shall have their *places*. *Denham.*  
Pensions in private were the senate's aim;  
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*  
Some magistrates are contented, that their *places* should  
adorn them; and some study to adorn their *places*, and reflect  
back the lustre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*  
13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession;  
not opposition.  
Avenge not yourselves, but rather give *place* unto wrath. *Romans xii. 19.*  
He took a stride, and to his fellows cry'd,  
Give *place*, and mark the difference if you can, *Dryden.*  
Between a woman warrior and a man.  
Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,  
To his known valour, make the Dutch give *place*. *Dryd.*  
The rustick honours of the scythe and share,  
Give *place* to swords and plumes the pride of war. *Dryd.*  
14. Ground; room.  
Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no *place* in  
you. *Jo. viii. 37.*  
There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very  
fame. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
To **PLACE.** *v. a.* [*placere*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To put in any place, rank or condition.  
*Place* such over them to be rulers. *Ex. xviii. 21.*  
He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chro. xvii. 2.*  
Those accusations had been more reasonable, if *placed* on  
inferior persons. *Dryden's A. ang.*  
2. To fix; to settle; to establish.  
God or nature has not any where *placed* any such juris-  
diction in the first born. *Locke.*  
3. To put out at interest.  
Twas his care  
To *place* on good security his gold. *Pope.*  
**PLACER.** *n. f.* [from *place*.] One that places.  
Sovereign lord of creatures all,  
Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenser.*  
**PLACID.** *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]  
1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.  
It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of  
the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*  
2. Soft; kind; mild.  
That *placid* aspect and meek regard,  
Rather than aggravate my evil state,  
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*  
**PLACIDLY.** *adv.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently.  
If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a  
piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and  
*placidly* before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate  
and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*  
The water easily insinuates itself into, and *placidly* diffends  
the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*  
**PLACIT.** *n. f.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination.  
We spend time in defence of their *placits*, which might  
have been employed upon the universal author. *Glanvill.*  
**PLACQUET,** or *plaguet.* *n. f.* A petticoat.  
You might have pinch'd a *plaguet*, it was senseless. *Shak.*  
The bone-ach is the curse dependant on those that war for  
a *plaguet*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
**PLAGIARISM.** *n. f.* [from *plagiary*.] Theft; literary adop-  
tion of the thoughts or works of another.  
With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism*, they have  
most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims. *Swi.*  
**PLAGIARY.** *n. f.* [from *plagium*, Lat.]  
1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings  
of another.  
The ensuing discourse, lest I chance to be traduced for a  
*plagiary* by him who has played the thief, was one of those  
that, by a worthy hand, were stol'n from me. *South.*  
Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet  
but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy  
and translate. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.  
*Plagiarism* had not its nativity with printing, but began when  
the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*  
**PLAGUE.** *n. f.* [*plague*, Dutch; *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Latin;  
*πληγή*.]  
1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive.  
Thou art a bile,  
A *plague*-fore or imbois'd carbuncle  
In my corrupted blood. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most  
pestilential; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in  
dry years. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,  
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague*, invade  
Thy cattle with venom. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*  
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